



HTML5 BASIC TAGS

Standard Structure

<html> ... </html> These tags are used at the beginning and end of an HTML document. This is known as the "root element." Using these tags tells the website that the web page is being written in HTML5, and that all the other tags within these are HTML formatted.

<title> ... </title> This is used for the title tag of the page. Here you'll place a title that is useful to both search engines and users.

<head> ... </head> Use these to group information specific to the page. This includes title tags, meta descriptions, and links to both script and style sheets.

<body> ... </body> Between these tags is where you'll place all the content for users. This includes text, images, and graphic elements.

Here's what a typical layout looks like:

```
<html>
<head><title>HTML 5 Cheat Sheet</title>
</head><body> Your content </body>
</html>
```

<meta/>

Includes additional information about the page. This includes descriptions, author, publish date, keywords, and other "off-page" information.

<style> ... </style>

Used to include document style information which is usually CSS.

<base/>

Signifies the Base URL and specifies all relative links in the document.

<link/>

Creates association with external pages like style sheets.

<script> ... </script>

All the information or links to external scripts.

Here's an Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <base href="http://www.mywebsite.com" target="_blank"/>
    <title>My Website</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/master.css">

    <script type="text/javascript">
      Var MyVar = 0;
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    Your content
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML5 COMMON TAGS

Formatting your Text

 ..

Places strong emphasis on something
(displays in bold on browsers)

 ...

The emphasis tag. Turns text into italics for
on browsers.

<cite> ... </cite>

This highlights references information. Good for
quotes and statements.

 ...

Labels a previously deleted portion of text.

<blockquote> </blockquote>

These are used for long paragraphs of
quotation which are commonly cited as well.

This creates a line break used for writing blocks
of text on different lines.

_{...}

Subscript text that is smaller and placed a
half-line lower than previous text.

 ...

Also creates bold text, but not as effective as the
tag above.

<i> ... </i>

An alternate way to create italics, but mainly
used for thoughts or names.

<pre> ... </pre>

Monospace text laid out with the whitespace
inside the element intact.

<ins> ... </ins>

Shows a section that has been inserted into the
content.

<q> ... </q>

Used for shorter quotations.

<hr/>

Create a horizontal rule or sectional break. This is used
to create a change in topic or section on the page.

^{...}

Superscript text which is half a line higher than
previous text.

TEXT FORMATTING

This text is bold

This text is italic

This text is superscript



HTML5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

<h1 - h6>

...

</h1 - h6> These are the six levels of headings on a page. One is the most important and six is the least.

<div> ... </div>

Containers used to label a page section or the placement of an element.

 ...

Inline labels used to group style elements.

<p> ... </p>

Used to organize paragraphs of text.

Example of Text and Document Formatting

```
<div>
<h1>How to start a blog</h1>
<p>So you have this idea, and you want to <strong>create
a blog</strong>. Well, today I'm going to show you how to
make that happen.</p>

<hr/>

<h2>Start With an Idea</h2>
<p>It all begins with a topic you want to cover in your new
blog. Remember, your topic is <em>the soul of your
blog</em>. It has to be something you're <span>passionate
about</span>.</p>
</div>
```

```
<hgroup>
```

H1

H2

H3

```
</hgroup>
```



HTML5 IMPLEMENTING IMAGES

**** This tag is used to display image files.

src="url" The URL or file name of the image being displayed.

alt="text"

Alternative text used to explain image content to both search engines and users.

height=""

Used to specific image height in either pixels or percentages.

Width=""

Specify width in pixels or percentages.

Align=""

Where to align the image relative to other elements on the page.

Border=""

Specifies border thickness (if any).

vspace=""

Denote spacing on the left or right side of the image.

hspace=""

Spacing on the top or bottom of the image.

<map> ... </map>

Informs users that an interactive image is present with clickable areas.

<map name="">... </map>

The name of the map between the image and the map itself.

<area />

The image area of an image map.

Example of Images

```

<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" alt="Sun">
  <area shape="circle" coords="90, 58, 3" href="mercur.html" alt="mercury">
  <area shape="circle" coords="124, 58, 8" href="venus.htm" alt="venus">
</map>
```



HTML5 CREATING LISTS

** ... ** Numbered lists in sequential order.

** ... ** Bullet point list (no particular order).

** ... ** Specify each item to be bulleted or numbered.

<dl> ... </dl> List item definitions.

<dt> ... </dt> Defines a single term inline with body content.

<dd> ... </dd> A description for a defined term.

Example of Listing

```
<ol>
<li>One</li>
<li>Two</li>
<li>Three</li>
<li>Four</li>
</ol>

<ul>
<li>Bacon</li>
<li>Eggs</li>
<li>Pancakes</li>
</ul>

<dl>
<dt>Cofee</dt>
<dd>Hot or iced drink, black</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>White, cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```



HTML5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

`
... `

Creates a hyperlink with defined anchor text.

`
... ` A link that pulls up an outgoing messages to a specific email address.

`
... `

A link that makes numbers clickable. Great for mobile users.

`
... `

Anchor text used to bring users to a specific place in a document.

`
... ` Anchor text used to bring users to a div element.

Example of Link

```
<a href="www.onblastblog.com">On Blast Blog</a>
```

FIND OUT NOW





HTML5 ADDING FORMS AND TABLES

Formatting your Text

<form> ... </form>	Tags used to create a form. Combined with attributes to show how the form will operate.	action="url" Shows where data is sent when a visitor submits the form.
method=""	Refers to the HTTP method and how to send the form data.	enctype="" Dictates how the form data is supposed to be encoded when submitting information to the web server. Only used with method="post".
Autocomplete	Turns autocomplete on or off on the form.	Novalidate Defines whether the form should be validated when submitted.
Accept-Charsets	Identifies character encoding on the form submission.	Target Used to show where the form response should be displayed after being submitted. Used with _blank, _self, _parent, _top
<fieldset> ... </fieldset>	Identifies the group of all fields on the form.	<label> ... </label> A label telling the user what to enter in each field.
<legend> </legend>	A caption for the fieldset element.	<input /> The input attribute shows what type of field information to receive from users.

The image shows a dark-themed sign-up form. At the top, there are two buttons: 'Sign Up' on the left and 'Log In' on the right. Below them is a title 'Sign Up for Free'. The form consists of four input fields: 'First Name *', 'Last Name *', 'Email Address *', and 'Set A Password *'. At the bottom is a large green button labeled 'GET STARTED'.



HTML5 INPUT TYPE ATTRIBUTES

type=""	Specifies field input type, including text, password, date-time, checkbox, etc.	name="" The name of the form
value=""	The value of input field information.	size="" The input element width in characters
maxlength=""	Maximum input element characters allowed.	Required Tag used to ensure the <input> element is completed before submitting the form.
step=""	The number intervals for an input field.	width="" Width in pixels of an <input> element.
height=""	Height in pixels of an <input> element.	placeholder="" A hint for users showing what the <input> element value should be.
pattern=""	Checks the input against a defined value to ensure the information is correct.	min="" The minimum value of an <input> element.
max=""	The maximum value of an <input> element.	Autofocus Ensures the <input> element comes into focus once a page loads.
Disabled	Disables an <input> element on the form.	<textarea> ... </textarea> Specifies a large text input for longer messages.
<select> ... </select>	Drop-down box for users to select from options.	

Field Options	
Input Type	<input type="text" value="Text"/>
Max Length	<input type="text" value="128"/>
Autofocus	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Placeholder Text	<input type="text"/>
Pattern	<input type="text"/>
Text direction	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Left to Right <input type="radio"/> Right to Left
Show Smileys	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Show Glossary	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Show Spellcheck	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Show File Chooser	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="button" value="Update"/>	



HTML5 SELECT ATTRIBUTES

(To be Used in </select> Tags)

name=""

The title for a drop-down combination box.

size=""

The number of options in a drop-down box.

Multiple

Allows multiple sections to be made at one time.

Required

Requires a value to be selected before a user can submit a form.

<optgroup> Specifies an entire grouping of available options.
...
</optgroup>

<option> Defines one of the available options in the drop-down list.
...
</option>

Option Attributes

value="" Explains an option's value available for selection.

Selected Shows the default selection option for users.

<button> ... Shows the clickable button for users to submit options.

Example of Form

```
<form action="action_page.php" method="post">
<fieldset>
<legend>basic information:</legend>
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Matt"
placeholder="First Name"><br>
Last name: <br>
<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Banner"
placeholder="last name"><br><br>
Blog topic:<br>
<select>
<option value="cooking">Cooking</option>
<option value="SEO">SEO</option>
<option value="Fashion">Fashion</option>
</select>
<textarea name="description"></textarea>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</fieldset>
</form>
```



HTML5 TABLE FORMATTING

(To be Used in </select> Tags)

<table> These tags define all the content related to a table.
... </table>

<caption> ... </caption> A description of the table's purpose and the information it contains.

<thead> ... </thead> The headers that label the content in each column.

<tbody> ... </tbody> The body of the table data or information.

<tfoot> ... <tfoot> Describes all footer content.

<tr> ... </tr> Content within a single row.

<th> ... </th> The data in a single header item.

<td> ... </td> Content within a single table cell.

<colgroup> ... </colgroup> Groups columns for formatting purposes.

<col /> A single column of information within a table.

An Example of Table Formatting

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color: #182afb">
    <col style="background-color: #2f1475b">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Blog title</th>
    <th>URL</th>
    <th>DA</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>On Blast Blog</td>
    <td>www.onblastblog.com</td>
    <td>52</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



HTML5 OBJECTS AND IFRAMES

Objects

<object> ...

Describes a file type to be embedded (audio, video, PDFs, etc.).

height="" The height of the object.

width=""

Width of the object.

type="" The type of media the object contains.

usemap=""

The name of the client-side image map within the <object> tag.

iFrames formatting

<iframe>

An inline frame that allows external information to be embedded into a document.

name="" The name of the <iframe>

src=""

The source URL for the object within the <iframe>.

srcdoc="" The HTML content within the frame.

Width=""

The width of the <iframe>.

<param /> Adds extra parameters to help customize the iframe's content.

<embed>

A container for another external application or plug-in. Embed can also be used with the height, width, src, and type tags above.

Examples

```
<object width="425" height="225"></object>
<iframe src="blogging_iframe.htm" width="300"
height="600"></iframe>
<embed src="bringonblogging.swf" width="400"
height="800"></embed>
```



HTML5 NEW HTML5 TAGS

<header> The header block for a document.
... </header>

<main> The main content of a document.
... </main>

<aside> For content contained in a sidebar.
... </aside>

<details> Additional facts or information that users can view/hide.
... </details>

<figcaption> A <figure> element caption that describes the figure.
... </figcaption>

<mark> Displays highlighted text within the content.
... </mark>

<menuitem> The menu item a user can raise from a popup menu.
...
</menuitem>

<progress> The progress of a task, usually used for a progress bar.
...
</progress>

<rt> ... </rt> Display East Asian typography character details.

<summary> Contains a heading for a <details> element.
... </summary>

<time> ... </time> Identifies time and date.

<footer> The footer block for a document or section.
... </footer>

<article> Identifies an article within a document.
... </article>

<section> A section block in a document.
... </section>

<dialog> A box or window for dialog.
... </dialog>

<figure> A content block featuring diagrams, photos, illustrations, and more.
... </figure>

<nav> Navigation links for users.
... </nav>

<meter> The scalar measurement within a known array.
... </meter>

<rp> ... </rp> Display text in browsers that don't support ruby annotations.

<ruby> ... </ruby> A Ruby annotation for East Asian typography.

<bdi> ... </bdi> Format part of text in a different direction from other text.

<wbr> A line break within content.

CSS Cheat Sheet



Syntax

```
/* Comments */  
@media type {  
  selector {  
    property: value;  
  }  
}
```

Note:
media type is optional

Inline Style

```
<tag style="property: value;">
```

Embedded Style

```
<head>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    selector { property: value; }  
  </style>  
</head>
```

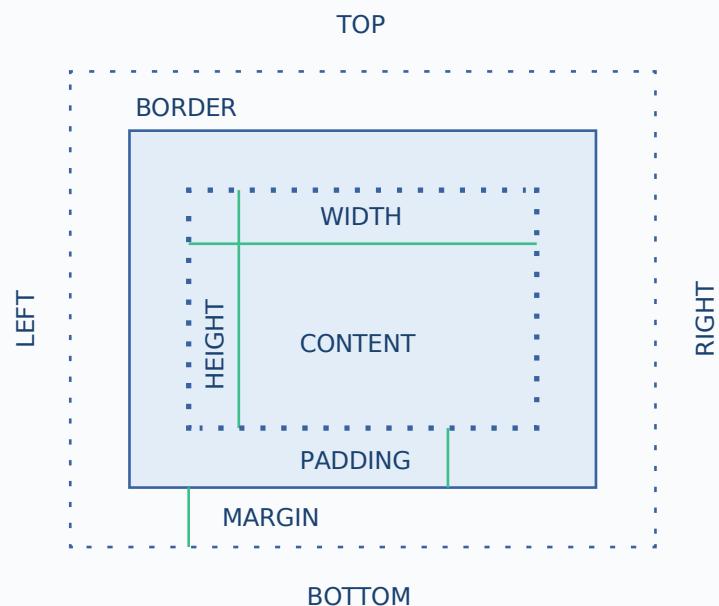
External Style Sheet

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet"  
    type="text/css" href="style.css" />  
</head>
```

Selectors

*	All elements
tag	All tag elements
tag *	All elements within tag
tag tag2	tag2 elements within tag
tag, tag2	All tag and tag2 elements
tag > tag2	tag2 is a child of tag
tag + tag2	tag2 preceded by tag
.class	Elements with class 'class'
tag.class	All tags with class 'class'
#id	Element with id 'id'
tag#id	Tag with id 'id'

Box Model



Boxes

margin	margin-top margin-right margin-bottom margin-left
padding	padding-top padding-right padding-bottom padding-left
border	border-top border-right border-bottom border-left
border-color	border-top-color border-right-color border-bottom-color border-left-color
border-style	border-top-style border-right-style border-bottom-style border-left-style
border-width	border-top-width border-right-width border-bottom-width border-left-width

Pseudo-selectors		Size and colors	
:active	Adds style to active element	Relative sizes	em rem ex ch vw vh vmin vmax %
:after	Adds content after element	Absolute sizes	cm mm in px pt pc
:before	Adds content before element	Colors	Hex #ff00ff RGB rgb(255,0,255)
Positioning			
:first-child	Adds style to first child	position	absolute fixed relative static inherit
:first-letter	Adds style to first character	float	left right none inherit
:first-line	Adds style to first line	top, right, bottom, left	Sets the offset from the edge
:focus	Adds style to focused element	clear	left right both none inherit I fixed the document now
:hover	Adds style when mouse is over	display	Specifies element placing in the document flow
:link	Adds style to unvisited link	overflow	visible hidden scroll auto inherit
:visited	Adds style to visited link	visibility	visible hidden collapse inherit
Text			
font-family	Specifies the font family	z-index	auto int inherit
font-size	Specifies the font size	Dimensions	
font-style	normal italic oblique inherit	height	auto int % inherit
font-variant	normal small-caps inherit	max-height	none int % inherit
font-weight	normal bold bolder lighter int (100- 900) inherit	max-width	none int % inherit
color	Sets the color of text	min-height	int % inherit
line-height	normal int % inherit	min-width	int % inherit
text-align	left right center justify inherit	width	auto int % inherit
text-decoration	none underline overline line-through blink inherit	Other	
text-indent	int % inherit	background	Format: background (color) (image) (repeat) (position)
text-transform	none capitalize uppercase lowercase inherit	cursor	Set the type of cursor
vertical-align	int % baseline sub super top text-top middle bottom text-bottom inherit	quotes	Set type of quotation marks
white-space	normal nowrap pre pre-line pre-wrap inherit		
word-spacing	normal length inherit		

Methods

Object
 toISOString
 valueOf
 hasOwnProperty
 isPrototypeOf
 propertyIsEnumerable

String
 charAt
 charCodeAt
 fromCharCode
 concat
 indexOf
 lastIndexOf
 localeCompare
 match
 replace
 search
 slice
 split
 substring
 substr
 toLowerCase
 toUpperCase
 toLocaleLowerCase
 toLocaleUpperCase

RegEx
 test
 match
 exec

Array
 concat
 join
 push
 pop
 reverse
 shift
 slice
 sort
 splice
 unshift

Number
 toFixed
 toExponential
 toPrecision

Date
 parse
 toDate
 toTimeString
 getDate
 getDay
 getFullYear
 getHours
 getMilliseconds
 getMinutes
 getMonth
 getSeconds
 getTime
 getTimezoneOffset
 getYear
 setDate
 setHours
 setMilliseconds
 setMinutes
 setMonth
 setSeconds
 setYear
 toLocaleTimeString

JavaScript

XMLHttpRequest

Safari, Mozilla, Opera:
`var req = new XMLHttpRequest();`
Internet Explorer:
`var req = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");`

XMLHttpRequest Object Methods

abort()
 getAllResponseHeaders()
 getResponseHeader(header)
 open(method, URL)
 send(body)
 setRequestHeader(header, value)

XMLHttpRequest Object Properties

onreadystatechange
 readyState
 responseText
 responseXML
 status
 statusText

XMLHttpRequest readyState Values

0 Uninitiated
 1 Loading
 2 Loaded
 3 Interactive
 4 Complete

JAVASCRIPT IN HTML

External JavaScript File
`<script type="text/javascript"
 src="javascript.js"></script>`
Inline JavaScript
`<script type="text/javascript">
 <!--
 // JavaScript Here
 //-->
</script>`

Functions

Window

alert
 blur
 clearTimeout
 close
 focus
 open
 print
 setTimeout

Built In

eval
 parseInt
 parseFloat
 isNaN
 isFinite
 decodeURI
 decodeURIComponent
 encodeURI
 encodeURIComponent
 escape
 unescape

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS - FORMAT

Regular expressions in JavaScript take the form:

`var RegEx = /pattern/modifiers;`

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS - MODIFIERS

/g	Global matching
/i	Case insensitive
/s	Single line mode
/m	Multi line mode

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS - PATTERNS

^	Start of string
\$	End of string
.	Any single character
(a b)	a or b
(...)	Group section
[abc]	Item in range (a or b or c)
[^abc]	Not in range (not a or b or c)
a?	Zero or one of a
a*	Zero or more of a
a+	One or more of a
a{3}	Exactly 3 of a
a{3,}	3 or more of a
a{3,6}	Between 3 and 6 of a
!(pattern)	"Not" prefix. Apply rule when URL does not match pattern.

EVENT HANDLERS

onAbort	onMouseDown
onBlur	onMouseMove
onChange	onMouseOut
onClick	onMouseOver
onDblClick	onMouseUp
onDragDrop	onMove
onError	onReset
onFocus	onResize
onKeyDown	onSelect
onKeyPress	onSubmit
onKeyUp	onUnload
onLoad	

FUNCTIONS AND METHODS

A method is a type of function, associated with an object. A normal function is not associated with an object.

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DOM Methods

Document

clear
 createDocument
 createDocumentFragment
 createElement
 createEvent
 createEventObject
 createRange
 createTextNode
 getElementsByTagName
 getElementById
 write

Node

addEventListener
 appendChild
 attachEvent
 cloneNode
 createTextRange
 detachEvent
 dispatchEvent
 fireEvent
 getAttributeNS
 getAttributeNode
 getChildNodes
 hasAttribute
 hasAttributes
 insertBefore
 removeChild
 removeEventListener
 replaceChild
 scrollIntoView

Form

submit

DOM Collections

item

Range

collapse
 createContextualFragment
 moveEnd
 moveStart
 parentElement
 select
 setStartBefore

Style

getPropertyValue
 setProperty

Event

initEvent
 preventDefault
 stopPropagation

XMLSerializer

serializeToString

XMLHTTP

open
 send

XMDOM

loadXML

DOMParser

parseFromString